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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/822,625

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Michael Krebs

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WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP
CIRA CENTRE, 12TH FLOOR
2929 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104-2891

EXAMINER

NILAND, PATRICK DENNIS

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1796

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/822,625	Applicant(s) KREBS ET AL.	
	Examiner Patrick D. Niland	Art Unit 1796	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 September 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-13 and 16-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-13, and 16-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/18/09 has been entered.

The amendment of 9/18/09 has been entered. Claims 1-8, 10-13, and 16-34 are pending.

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned

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with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1-8, 10-13, 16-22, 24-25, 27-31, and 34 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-29 of U.S. Patent No. 5994493 Krebs. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because, although the claims differ somewhat in scope, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to practice the instantly claimed inventions from the claims of the patentee because the patented claims encompass the instantly claimed invention. Moisture curing hotmelt adhesive encompasses the instantly claimed reactive adhesives. Any additional compounds of the patented claims are encompassed by “consisting essentially of”, because the applicant has not shown any additional materials of the prior art’s reaction product falling within the scope of the instantly claimed component (i) to materially affect the basic and novel characteristics of the composition per MPEP 2111.03 “The transitional phrase “consisting essentially of” limits the scope of a claim to the

specified materials or steps “and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristic(s)” of the claimed invention. In re Herz, 537 F.2d 549, 551-52,

190 USPQ 461, 463 (CCPA 1976)” and “comprising” of the instant claims. The instant claims therefore encompass the additional components of the cited prior art, including the argued

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aromatic diol because these components have not been shown probatively to materially affect the basic and novel characteristics of the instantly claimed invention.

The instant claims encompass using mixtures of polyether polyols of the claimed molecular weight by the language “at least one compound”. The polyol ii falls within the scope of the instantly claimed polyether polyol having a Mn of less than 1000 and component i of the patentee’s claim 1 falls within the scope of the instantly claimed polyether polyol having a Mn of less than 1000 when its Mn is below 1000. Claim 9 of the patentee recites 2,4’ diphenylmethane diisocyanate. For these reasons, the applicant’s arguments are not persuasive on their face regarding the instant claims. The polyester polyol of the patentee’s claim 1 ingredient i is also encompassed by the instant claim language. “Liquid” of the patented claims polyol is expected to include “partly crystalline” polyols where the polyols of the patented claims have the upper molecular weights and linear, non-branched segments. These crystalline segments may be solvated by the other amorphous segments to give liquid final product. This reads on the instant claim 12. The patentee defines the claimed polyisocyanates as being the instantly claimed isocyanate at column 7, lines 1-6 of their specification and claims 9, 18 and 29. The lower molecular weight fraction of the claimed patented adhesive is the adhesion promoter of the instant claims 1, 16-17, and 22 based on the definition of average molecular weight and is capable of the claimed migration based on the definitions of viscosity average molecular weight, intrinsic and inherent viscosities. The composition of the patented claims inherently contain the instantly claimed adhesion-intensifying additive properties since these lower molecular weight polyisocyanate adducts contain groups capable of reacting with some substrate which necessarily intensifies adhesion over adhesives which give no covalent bonding and will inherently have the

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claimed vapor pressure since their molecular weights will also exclude volatilization to any appreciable extent. The applicant's arguments regarding what is required of inherency are agreed with. The applicant's arguments that the instant inherency rejection does not meet the inherency requirements is not agreed with. All real polymer samples contain a mixture of molecules of varying molecular weights as indicated by the concept of "average molecular weight. All polymer molecules contain at least some amorphous character, which necessarily means that they can migrate. Volatility is related to molecular weight per basic organic chemistry considerations taught in undergraduate organic chemistry. Therefore some fraction of the molecules of the prior art have the instantly claimed volatility coupled with the other properties of the instantly claimed component (ii). The applicant's arguments regarding monomeric diisocyanates being volatile is not commensurate with the stated rejection therefore because it does not address these non-volatile molecular weight fractions which are not monomeric diisocyanates argued by the applicant. The claimed amounts can be thought of as being divided out of the bulk polymer without affecting the polymer of the patentee's claims which reads on the instant claims 16-17. Furthermore, the temperatures and catalysts of the patentee will necessarily give some trimerization of the polyisocyanates used in making the polymer, particularly the amine catalysts as is well documented in the art which meets the instant claim 18. The claimed NCO:OH ratios encompass those of the instant claims 4-5. Where the lower amounts of NCO are used, the free monomer contents of claims 20-21 and 24-25 are encompassed. The use of only 2,4' MDI encompasses the instant claims 6-8. Free monomeric isocyanate meets the instant claim 14. The process claims are silent regarding reaction temperature and therefore encompass all temperatures at which polyols and polyisocyanates can

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react, which encompasses the instantly claimed reaction temperatures of the instant claims 27-29 because these reactions are well known to occur below the claimed temperatures, particularly when catalyst is used.

Since the compositions of the copending claims are the same as the instant claims, they are expected to be inherently solid as is also indicated by "hot melt". Claim 1 has molecular weights falling within the scope of those of the instant claims.

The applicant's argument that Krebs requires an aromatic polyol that is excluded by "consisting" of the instant claims is not persuasive. The instant claims recite that the component (i) "consists essentially of", not that it "consists of". Furthermore, "at least one compound" including two or more of the recited polyols and do not exclude the polyethers from being initiated by the aromatic polyol of the reference. The applicant's arguments that the claimed polyethers do not include the polyethylene and polypropylene glycols of column 5, lines 5-15 of the patentee are not commensurate in scope with the instant claims, which do not recite the initiator species for the claimed polyether polyols and the reaction products of the disclosed aromatic diols with the propylene and ethylene oxide will necessarily give polypropylene and polyethylene glycols which fall within the scope of those of the instant claims which do not exclude the aromatic moiety therefrom. The applicant's arguments regarding the aromatic diols of the patentee are not commensurate in scope with the instant claims for this reason also. See claim 1 and the recitations pertinent to the polyol alkoxylation product of at least one aromatic dihydroxy compound of component aii of claim 1 of Krebs, which is encompassed by the instant claim language "polyether-polyols" and the specific polyether glycols claims, as noted above. There is no evidence that the polyurethane of Krebs contains more monomeric isocyanate than

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encompassed by claim 2 and does not disclose the amounts of the instant claims 6-8. The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive for the reasons above. The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive in view of the above rejection and the claimed subject matter of the patentee. This rejection is therefore maintained.

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-8, 10-13, 16-22, 24-25, 27-31, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US Pat. No. 5994493 Krebs.

Krebs discloses the instantly claimed adhesives and methods of making them at the abstract; column 4, lines 23-67, particularly lines 23-25, 27-32, 40-52 and 57-60; column 5, lines 5-67; column 6, lines 1-67; column 7, lines 1-67, particularly 1-6; column 10, lines 1-67, particularly 18-45, 53, and 53-67; column 11, lines 1-67, particularly 1-18; column 12, lines 1-67, particularly 11 and 36-39; column 13, lines 1-8; column 14, lines 1-7, particularly 5-7; and the remainder of the document. Moisture curing hotmelt adhesive encompasses the instantly claimed reactive adhesives. Any additional components of the patented claims are encompassed

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by “comprising” of the instant claims. Any additional components of the component (i) of the instant claims remain encompassed by "consisting essentially of" because the applicant has not demonstrated any additional components of the cited prior art to materially affect the basic and novel characteristics of the compositions in which (i) recites "consisting essentially of" in a manner commensurate in scope with the instant claims and the cited prior art. See MPEP 2111.03 [R-3] Transitional Phrases.

The instant claims encompass using mixtures of polyether polyols of the claimed molecular weight by the language “at least one compound”. The polyol ii falls within the scope of the instantly claimed polyether polyol having a Mn of less than 1000 and component i of the patentee’s claim 1 falls within the scope of the instantly claimed polyether polyol having a Mn of less than 1000 when its Mn is below 1000. Claim 9 of the patentee recites 2,4’ diphenylmethane diisocyanate. For these reasons, the applicant’s arguments are not persuasive on their face regarding the instant claims. The remaining ingredients of the instant claim 1 are optional, i.e. not required. The polyester polyol of the patentee’s claim 1 ingredient i is also encompassed by the instant claim language. “Liquid” of the patented claims polyol is expected to include “partly crystalline” polyols where the polyols of the patented claims have the upper molecular weights and linear, non-branched segments. These crystalline segments may be solvated by the other amorphous segments to give liquid final product. This reads on the instant claim 12. The patentee defines the claimed polyisocyanates as being the instantly claimed isocyanate at column 7, lines 1-6 of their specification and claims 9, 18 and 29.

The lower molecular weight fraction of the claimed patented adhesive is the adhesion promoter of the instant claims 1, 16-17, and 22 based on the definition of average molecular

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weight and is capable of the claimed migration based on the definitions of viscosity average molecular weight, intrinsic and inherent viscosities. The composition of the patented claims inherently contain the instantly claimed adhesion-intensifying additive properties since these lower molecular weight polyisocyanate adducts contain groups capable of reacting with some substrate which necessarily intensifies adhesion over adhesives which give no covalent bonding and will inherently have the claimed vapor pressure since their molecular weights will also exclude volatilization to any appreciable extent. The applicant's arguments regarding what is required of inherency are agreed with. The applicant's arguments that the instant inherency rejection does not meet the inherency requirements is not agreed with. All real polymer samples contain a mixture of molecules of varying molecular weights as indicated by the concept of "average molecular weight. All polymer molecules contain at least some amorphous character, which necessarily means that they can migrate. Volatility is related to molecular weight per basic organic chemistry considerations taught in undergraduate organic chemistry. Therefore some fraction of the molecules of the prior art have the instantly claimed volatility coupled with the other properties of the instantly claimed component (ii). The applicant's arguments regarding monomeric diisocyanates being volatile is not commensurate with the stated rejection therefore because it does not address these non-volatile molecular weight fractions which are not monomeric diisocyanates argued by the applicant. The claimed amounts can be thought of as being divided out of the bulk polymer without affecting the polymer of the patentee's claims which reads on the instant claims 16-17. Furthermore, the temperatures and catalysts of the patentee will necessarily give some trimerization of the polyisocyanates used in making the polymer, particularly the amine catalysts as is well documented in the art which meets the instant

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claim 18. The claimed NCO:OH ratios encompass those of the instant claims 4-5. Where the lower amounts of NCO are used, the free monomer contents of claims 20-21 and 24-25 are encompassed. The use of only 2,4' MDI encompasses the instant claims 6-8. Free monomeric isocyanate meets the instant claim 14. The process claims are silent regarding reaction temperature and therefore encompass all temperatures at which polyols and polyisocyanates can react, which encompasses the instantly claimed reaction temperatures of the instant claims 27-29 because these reactions are well known to occur below the claimed temperatures, particularly when catalyst is used.

Since the compositions of the copending claims are the same as the instant claims, they are expected to be inherently solid as is also indicated by "hot melt". Claim 1 has molecular weights falling within the scope of those of the instant claims.

The applicant's argument that Krebs requires an aromatic polyol that is excluded by "consisting" of the instant claims is not persuasive. The instant claims recite that the component (i) "consists essentially of", not that it "consists of". Furthermore, "at least one compound" including two or more of the recited polyols and do not exclude the polyethers from being initiated by the aromatic polyol of the reference. The applicant's arguments that the claimed polyethers do not include the polyethylene and polypropylene glycols of column 5, lines 5-15 of the patentee are not commensurate in scope with the instant claims, which do not recite the initiator species for the claimed polyether polyols and the reaction products of the disclosed aromatic diols with the propylene and ethylene oxide will necessarily give polypropylene and polyethylene glycols which fall within the scope of those of the instant claims which do not exclude the aromatic moiety therefrom. The applicant's arguments regarding the aromatic diols

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of the patentee are not commensurate in scope with the instant claims for this reason also. The instant claims recite "at least one compound" including two or more of the recited polyols and do not exclude the polyethers from being initiated by the aromatic polyol of the reference. See claim 1 and the recitations pertinent to the polyol alkoxylation product of at least one aromatic dihydroxy compound of component aii of claim 1 of Krebs, which is encompassed by the instant claim language "polyether-polyols". There is no evidence that the polyurethane of Krebs contains more monomeric isocyanate than encompassed by claim 2 and does not disclose the amounts of the instant claims 6-8. The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive in view of the above rejection and the full disclosure of the patentee. This rejection is therefore maintained.

7. Claims 1-8, 10-13, and 16-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat. No. 5994493 Krebs.

Krebs discloses the instantly claimed adhesives and methods of making them at the abstract; column 4, lines 23-67, particularly lines 23-25, 27-32, 40-52 and 57-60; column 5, lines 5-67; column 6, lines 1-67; column 7, lines 1-67, particularly 1-6; column 10, lines 1-67, particularly 18-45, 53, and 53-67; column 11, lines 1-67, particularly 1-18; column 12, lines 1-67, particularly 11 and 36-39; column 13, lines 1-8; column 14, lines 1-7, particularly 5-7; and the remainder of the document. Moisture curing hotmelt adhesive encompasses the instantly claimed reactive adhesives. Any additional components of the patented claims are encompassed by "comprising" of the instant claims. Any additional components of the component (i) of the instant claims remain encompassed by "consisting essentially of" because the applicant has not demonstrated any additional components of the cited prior art to materially affect the basic and

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novel characteristics of the compositions in which (i) recites "consisting essentially of" in a manner commensurate in scope with the instant claims and the cited prior art. See MPEP 2111.03 [R-3] Transitional Phrases.

The instant claims encompass using mixtures of polyether polyols of the claimed molecular weight by the language "at least one compound". The polyol ii falls within the scope of the instantly claimed polyether polyol having a Mn of less than 1000 and component i of the patentee's claim 1 falls within the scope of the instantly claimed polyether polyol having a Mn of less than 1000 when its Mn is below 1000. Claim 9 of the patentee recites 2,4' diphenylmethane diisocyanate. For these reasons, the applicant's arguments are not persuasive on their face regarding the instant claims. The remaining ingredients of the instant claim 1 are optional, i.e. not required. The polyester polyol of the patentee's claim 1 ingredient i is also encompassed by the instant claim language. "Liquid" of the patented claims polyol is expected to include "partly crystalline" polyols where the polyols of the patented claims have the upper molecular weights and linear, non-branched segments. These crystalline segments may be solvated by the other amorphous segments to give liquid final product. This reads on the instant claim 12. The patentee defines the claimed polyisocyanates as being the instantly claimed isocyanate at column 7, lines 1-6 of their specification and claims 9, 18 and 29.

The lower molecular weight fraction of the claimed patented adhesive is the adhesion promoter of the instant claims 1, 16-17, and 22 based on the definition of average molecular weight and is capable of the claimed migration based on the definitions of viscosity average molecular weight, intrinsic and inherent viscosities. The composition of the patented claims inherently contain the instantly claimed adhesion-intensifying additive properties since these

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lower molecular weight polyisocyanate adducts contain groups capable of reacting with some substrate which necessarily intensifies adhesion over adhesives which give no covalent bonding and will inherently have the claimed vapor pressure since their molecular weights will also exclude volatilization to any appreciable extent. The applicant's arguments regarding what is required of inherency are agreed with. The applicant's arguments that the instant inherency rejection does not meet the inherency requirements is not agreed with. All real polymer samples contain a mixture of molecules of varying molecular weights as indicated by the concept of "average molecular weight. All polymer molecules contain at least some amorphous character, which necessarily means that they can migrate. Volatility is related to molecular weight per basic organic chemistry considerations taught in undergraduate organic chemistry. Therefore some fraction of the molecules of the prior art have the instantly claimed volatility coupled with the other properties of the instantly claimed component (ii). The applicant's arguments regarding monomeric diisocyanates being volatile is not commensurate with the stated rejection therefore because it does not address these non-volatile molecular weight fractions which are not monomeric diisocyanates argued by the applicant. The claimed amounts can be thought of as being divided out of the bulk polymer without affecting the polymer of the patentee's claims which reads on the instant claims 16-17. Furthermore, the temperatures and catalysts of the patentee will necessarily give some trimerization of the polyisocyanates used in making the polymer, particularly the amine catalysts as is well documented in the art which meets the instant claim 18. The claimed NCO:OH ratios encompass those of the instant claims 4-5. Where the lower amounts of NCO are used, the free monomer contents of claims 20-21 and 24-25 are encompassed. The use of only 2,4' MDI encompasses the instant claims 6-8. Free monomeric

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isocyanate meets the instant claim 14. The process claims are silent regarding reaction temperature and therefore encompass all temperatures at which polyols and polyisocyanates can react, which encompasses the instantly claimed reaction temperatures of the instant claims 27-29 because these reactions are well known to occur below the claimed temperatures, particularly when catalyst is used.

Since the compositions of the copending claims are the same as the instant claims, they are expected to be inherently solid as is also indicated by "hot melt". Claim 1 has molecular weights falling within the scope of those of the instant claims.

It would have at least been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instantly claimed invention to perform the methods and make the adhesives of the patentee such that they fall within the scope of the instant claims because the patentee's disclosure and claims encompasses the instantly claimed inventions and the instantly claimed adhesives and methods of making them would have been expected to give the properties disclosed by the patentee.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instantly claimed invention to use the component of the instant claim 23 in the adhesive of the patentee because Krebs teaches that up to 10% triisocyanate may be used at column 4, lines 40-52 and trimethylolpropane and glycerol are the most common and well known means for achieving such triisocyanate prepolymers by reacting them with the typical well known diisocyanate monomers. It would have at least been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instantly claimed invention to use the adhesion promoter of the instant claim 26 because Krebs teaches the use of additives to the adhesive to enhance its properties and aminosilanes having alkoxysilane

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functionality are well known for giving adhesion promotion to NCO functional hot melt adhesives and would have been expected to provide this function to the adhesives of Krebs.

Since the compositions of the copending claims are the same as the instant claims, they are expected to be inherently solid as is also indicated by “hot melt”. Claim 1 has molecular weights falling within the scope of those of the instant claims. It is not seen that the higher molecular weight polyols of the patentee do not give the adhesion promotion of the instant claims 32-35 by the modulus they contribute to the final product.

The applicant’s argument that Krebs requires an aromatic polyol that is excluded by “consisting” of the instant claims is not persuasive. The instant claims recite that the component (i) “consists essentially of”, not that it “consists of”. Furthermore, “at least one compound” including two or more of the recited polyols and do not exclude the polyethers from being initiated by the aromatic polyol of the reference. The applicant’s arguments that the claimed polyethers do not include the polyethylene and polypropylene glycols of column 5, lines 5-15 of the patentee are not commensurate in scope with the instant claims, which do not recite the initiator species for the claimed polyether polyols and the reaction products of the disclosed aromatic diols with the propylene and ethylene oxide will necessarily give polypropylene and polyethylene glycols which fall within the scope of those of the instant claims which do not exclude the aromatic moiety therefrom. The applicant’s arguments regarding the aromatic diols of the patentee are not commensurate in scope with the instant claims for this reason also. The instant claims recite “at least one compound” including two or more of the recited polyols and do not exclude the polyethers from being initiated by the aromatic polyol of the reference. See claim 1 and the recitations pertinent to the polyol alkoxylation product of at least one aromatic

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dihydroxy compound of component aii of claim 1 of Krebs, which is encompassed by the instant claim language "polyether-polyols". There is no evidence that the polyurethane of Krebs contains more monomeric isocyanate than encompassed by claim 2 and does not disclose the amounts of the instant claims 6-8. The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive in view of the above rejection and the full disclosure of the patentee. This rejection is therefore maintained.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to 3 whose telephone number is 571-272-1121. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 10 to 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu, can be reached on 571-272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Patrick D Niland/
Primary Examiner,
Art Unit 1796